NEW-YORK FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1888.

ENGLAND JOINS THE POWERS. PRACTICALLY ALLIED WITH GERMANY, AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

OUND TO TAKE A HAND IN THE NEXT WAR-FREE-TRADERS MUCH INTERESTED IN MR. BLAINE'S LETTER-REJOICING OVER MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SUCCESS-MINISTERIAL CHANGES-DI BATE IN THE COMMONS -PROCEDURK-THE CORRUPT

THY ABLE TO THE TRIBUNE!

Congright : 1888 : By The New York Tribune. Should Italy be attacked, an English fleet will prove the truth of the insinuation. (Parnellite protect the Italian coast. This is something more cheers), than conjecture. It has twice been affirmed by | It had been asserted that imprisoned Leaguers discusses foreign affairs in accordance with Ministerial wishes and not without official knowl- ment and that given to imprisoned peasants; but edge. The leading Vienna raper asserts the same there was not a tittle of foundation for the asserthing and extends the English obligation to the tion. What the imprisoned members complained

the question whether there were no arrangements, Fir James Fergusson declined to reply. England takes it all quietly, though it is certain that any such arrangement must compel this country to take part in a general European war.

France, meantime, is known to be engaged in negotiations for a defensive treaty with M. Flourens's recent electioneering speeches seem to strike German critics as warlike. The strongest thing the French Foreign Minister has said is that since other nations were concentrating their military forces it behooved France

Blaine's withdrawal. One idea and one spirit are at the bottom of all the articles. They consider this event solely with reference to the question of free trade and protection. Will it help hinder Mr. Cleveland's re-cl-ction? Will it kend to give British manufacturers control of American markets? "The Daity News," which rails at everybody, rails at Mr. Blaine as a fanatfeal Protectionist who has grown too Protectionlst for the Protectionists themselves; he has oiled the machine of Republican party politics with an assiduity that has precluded all concern for his personal purity, and there is a general demand another candidate; the selection of Mr. Blaine paper appears to give credit to the state scandals sup lied to it by its New-York correspondent.

"The Times" is better informed and less rancorous in its Free-Trade enmity of the Protectionist leader. It refers to personal attacks on Mr. Blaine, but dismisses them as charges to which it was generally admitted Mr. Blaine had made

the Fisheries Commission has reached an agreement and that a treaty has been signed. No particulars are given. The only morning paper which discusses the subject is "The Standard," which naturally rejoices over Mr. Chamberlain's success and cordially praises his tact, patience, good temper and persoasive skill. Mutual concessions are dieved by this journal to have been made, Certain it is that the concessions must be extraordinary indeed to raise any objection on this side. Engdesire is to see the dispute honorably settled. "It was manifestly," says the Conserva tive organ, " a case for compromise, and we assume that the Commissioners have been able to one which satisfies the interests of one party and does not wound the pride of the other."

Further dispatches appear this afternoon. The evening Radical papers which predicted Mr. Chamberlain's total failure as a negotiator new fail back on the S-nate and trust that that body may prove his success to be a failure,

Now that Sir Michael Hicks Beach has accepted the Presidency of the Board of Trade, ramors of further Ministerial changes are rife. Baron de Worms's grievances must be remedied somehow and his friends' complaints silenced. His success with the sugar bountles entitled him to a reward. Instead of a reward he has got what amounts to a slight. With his chief in the House of Lords, the Baron was somebody in the House of Commons, where he represented his Department. With Sir Michael Hicks-Beach as President of the Board of Trade Baron de Worms becomes a cipher in the Commons. So the cards are to be shuffled. Sir Henry Holland is likely to be made a peer, maining, of course, Colonial Minister. Then Lord Onslow will be shifted from the Under Secretaryship of the Colonies to the Financial Secretaryship of the Board of Trade. Baron de Worms will succeed him, and so continue to be the spokesman for an important Department in the House of Commons, Many other changes are mentioned. but nothing is yet settled.

Debate in the House of Commons has been enlivened by a speech from Colonel Saunderson and another from Mr. T. W. Russell, and an altercation between Mr. Barttelot and one of the Harringtons. These incidents, however, have not brought it up to a high level, nor did Mr. Herbert Gladstone add much yesterday to the discussion. The leaders take hold to-day and to-morrow. Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Morley, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Gladstone are all down on the list. Public interest in the whole business, like the thermometer, hovers about the freezing point.

Mr. Smith is so far convinced of Mr. Parnell's sincerity in renouncing obstruction that the Ministerial proposals about procedure in the House of Commons will be con-siderably modified. A draft of them has been submitted to Mr. Gladstone, who is now consider ing the whole subject. Closure by a bare majority is not now expected, but it is believed that Mr. Gladstone will agree to reduce the present limit from 200 to 100.

Lord Randolph Churchill will have one conciderable advantage in dealing with the Board of Works. Some members of the Board seem disposed to turn Queen's evidence. The Board itself has probably committed sins enough officially to insure its condemnation. Mr. Fardell, one of the Paddington members of the Board, declares that the Board's own printed records indisputably prove that there have been proceedings which all honorable men must deeply regret. Lord Randolph's move in this matter is characteristic of him. Public indignation against the Board has long existed. Everybody behind the scenes knew that cor ruption was practised on a great scale. The Hebb case, though trivial compared with others, produced an explosion, and Lord Randolph now steps to the front with a proposal for a Royal Commission of Inquiry with special powers. He keeps touch with public opinion on this as on other G. W. S.

SEVEN PERSONS BURIED BY AN AVALANCHE. Vicana, Feb. 16.—Seven persons were busied by the avalanche which blocked one end of the St.

MOLONEY STARTING FOR ENGLAND. Montreal, Feb. 16 (Special) .- "Billy" Moloney and his second son, E. J. Moloney, started for Halifax to-night, where they take a steamer for England.

FACE TO FACE WITH BALFOUR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN UP IN THE COMMONS.

SIR LICHARD WEBSTER DEFENDS THE GOVERNMENT AMID INTERRUPTIONS -THE IRISH SECRETARY

LONDON, Feb. 16.-In the House of Commons to-day William O'Brien resumed the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech. He said that Mr. Balfour had failed to smash the Irish organization or to weaken the spirit of the Irish people or to degrade them in the eyes of the world. Abject discomfiture and disgrace had attended the LONDON; Feb. 16.—The exact relation which Crimes Act, the operation of which proved it to England occuries to the Powers composing the be one of the most herrible measures ever directed Triple Alliance may, I believe, be defined as not against human liberties. Regarding his own iman engagement but an understanding. There is prisonment, he said he did not feel wounded nor no treaty, no promise, no written undertaking of in the least degraded. With all his jaunty bravery any k'nd by which Italy could in the event of Belfour's conscience was not as easy as his own. war call upon Great Britain for help. But Lord When he was in prison he resented and felt keenly Salisbury has given both Prince Bismarck and the letter which Mr. Balfour wrote, conveying the Signer Crispi assurances which they regard as stealthy, leathsome insinuation that he sheltered They may be called personal. himself whilst in prison under the plea of illness. but they are binding on the Prime Minister. New they were face to face, and he challenged mains Prime Minister the Government to produce the prison doctors to

the leading Conservative organ, which as a rule, had tried to secure a distinction between the treatment given to imprisoned Members of Parliaof was the moral torture inflicted upon them from The Government have twice been questioned on the subject in the House of Commons They deny nothing exect those specific engagements which are not alleged to exist. The word used by the "Neue Frei Press." was "arrangements." To "Neue Frei Press." was "arrangements." To if it takes coroners' juries to announce the distinction."

tinction."
Reverting to the failure of Cocreion, he declared that the Crimes Act had not stamped out a single village club. The Plan of Camraign was uncrippled: every evicted tenant had been restored, and every shilling of law cests incurred had been repaid as indemnity by the landlords.

Sir Richard Webster, Attorney-General, said that Mr. O'Brien's speech was doubtless animated by some real passion, but it was impossible to doubt that there was a deal of acting about it. Interruptions from the Irish members.) At any Interruptions from the Irish members.) At any rate, if it was not acting, it was neither more nor less than incitement to violation of the law. Renewed interruptions.) Nobody could listen to his references to members of the Government without seeing that they were unlikely to promote peace and goodwill. It was strange to hear Parnellites profess approval of the Irish remedial measures after the contempt with which they treated them last year. Mr. O'Brien had said that the Conservative majority, it 1885 was see measures after the contempt—with which they treated them last year. Mr. O'Brien had said that the Conservative majority in 1885 was secured by foul means. That must mean an alliance between Parnell and the Conservatives. But that had been denied by Lord Salisbury, Lord Randolph Churchill and Baron St. Oswald, and also by Mr. Parnell himself in a letter dated July 31, to the Attorney-General.

The Attorney-General here read the letter to the House.

Mr. Parnell interposed that the letter in ques tion was correct so far as he was concerned, but he did not at that time know of the negotiations between Lord St. Oswald and Mr. McCarthy The latter, said Mr. Parnell, had stated that Lord St. Oswald had informed him that if the Con-servatives came into power coercion would be

dropped.

The Attorney-General said he failed to understand how Mr. Parnell could impute to Lord Salisbury knowledge of the Earl of Carnaryon's communications with Mr. McCarthy, when Mr. McCarthy had distinctly stated that Lord Carnaryon only spoke for himself. (Cheers).

IS THE LEAGUE SUPPRESSED! Proceeding to defend the administration of the Crimes Act. Sir Richard said that the question was not whether branches of the League were suppressed, but whether they ceased to operate. It was certain they did not now expose men to popular odium as before, and the fact that the meetings lar odium as before, and the fact that the meetings were held secretly was itself a great gain for law and order, and his view of the matter was that the government of the League was to a great extent crushed. (Laughter from the Parnellites).

A passage at arms here occurred, Mr. Dillon accusing the Attorney-General of hinting that the

Prinellites had suggested the committing of crime.

The Speaker was appealed to, but he decided that he was unable to interfere.

In the course of his speech Sir Richard was interrupted many times by the Parnellites.

MR. BALFOUR'S SILENCE. Mr. Morley commented on Mr. Balfour's silence regarding Mr. O'Brien's charges, though he had risen once to repel them. (Cheers.) Amid the loud cheers of the Parnellites Mr. Morley descried Thomas Russell, member for Tyrone, as the spokes-

Thomas Russell, member for Tyrone, as the spokesman of the rump ascendancy party in Ireland, which went about beating an Orange dram in one hand, while it plucked at the sleeve of Monsignor Persico with the other. Sir Richard Webster had said the question was whether the Government was right in enforcing an act which Parliament had passed, but the question, on the contrary, was whether they administered the act with tact and fairness, or rashly and harshly.

The Government professed to be contending against the tyranny of the League. In reality they were contending against the opinion of the country, and by their coercion were driving hundreds and thousands of citizens of the middle class who had hitherto refrained from polities to raily to the Nationalist cause. Irishmen would be loyal when they had institutions worth being loyal to. How could they be expected to be loyal to a Parliament that had never granted them a single boon except as the result of a successful agitation. In congratulating himself upon the success of coercion. Mr. Balfour was in the same fool's ranadise that Mr. Forster and Lord Spencer had been in.

On motion of Mr. Balfour, the debate was adjourned.

RUMORS OF MR. BALFOUR'S REMOVAL. SIR HENRY MOLLAND, IT IS SAID, WILL SUCCEED HIM AS IRISH SECRETARY.

DUBLIN, Feb. 16 -"The Freewars' Journal" says at rumors are current to the effect that Sir Henry Holland, at present Secretary for the Colonies, will succeed Mr. Bafour as Chief Secretary for Ireland, and that the latter will become the Government leader in the House of Commons.

M. TIRARD THREATENS TO RESIGN.

BUT THE DEPUTIES MAY RECONSIDER MATTERS AND PAR'S, Feb. 16.—The Chamber of Deputies to day, despite M. Thurd's protests, resolved to consider M. sonbeyran's amendment reducing the interest on the floating debt by 3,000,000 frames.

The Chamber also, despite the appeal of the Covernment, voted to take into consideration a measure probling for reductions in the salaries of freasury paymasters. Premier Tirard thereupon left the chamber declaring that he would resign.

It is not thought that the defeat of the Government will lead to a Cabinet crists. The Chamber, it is believed, will reconsider its vote and settle the points at issue amicably.

PRINCE WILLIAM AS REGENT OF GERMANY. Berlin, Feb. 16.-There is much excitement in the lobby of the Reichstag owing to the rumors that a bill is to be submitted for the purpose of transferring the regency to Prince William, eldest son of the Crown Prince, in case of the relinquishment of the throne by

The "Freislanige" affirms that a bill is about to be introduced providing for the appointment of a repre-sentative of the Crown Prince in the event of his be-ing summoned to act as regent. Official circles dis-avow all knowledge of such a measure.

TRYING TO DISPLACE SEYMOUR BY FRAUD. ovements among the Democrats which give rise to the belief that they are endeavoring to fix returns and steal the XIth District. Maloney, collector of customs in Detruit, has been visiting in Mackinac County secretly ever since the election. The returns and estimates from the district to-night place Seymour's majority at about 400.

NO NEWS OF STANLEY. Paris, Feb. 16.-M. de Brazza has arrived here from Africa. He reports that affairs on the Congo are in a satisfactory condition. M. de Brazza has heard nothing of Mr. Stanley.

WRECK ON THE GRAND TRUNK. Hamilton, Ont., Feb. 16.-The passenger train of the Grand Trunk Railroad, from Terento, due here at 1:45 o'clock, came into collision with a freight train

express, and Thomas Peden, baggageman of the ex-

PORTY PERSONS KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION. Minnich, Feb. 16.—An explosion which occurred in the Kreuzgraben coal mine, near Kaiserslautern, Ba-varia, killed forty persons. Thirty-six men were

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

NEW-YORK'S ADVANTAGES RECOGNIZED BOSTON NOT ALLOWED TO SHARE THEM-A COLOR-

LINE DECISION. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 .- The Interstate Commerce Commission to-day rendered an opinion in the case of the Boston Chamber of Commerce against the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company, the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, and the Boston and Albany Railroad Company These roads form a through line and make through rates from Chicago and other Western points to Bos on, and are charged by the complainant with making higher rates on merchandise from the West intended for local consumption at Boston, than are charged on similar shipments over the line of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern road and the New-York Central and Hudson River road to New-York City, and higher than the export rates through Boston to foreign coun tries and to points on the coast of Maine, east of Port land, which are all equal with the New-York rates and also higher than the west-bound rates from Bos-

ton, which are also the same as the New-York rates. The opinion says:

The east-bound rates to Besten are ten cents per hundred pounds higher on the first two classes of merchandise to Boston for local consumption, than to New-York, and five cents per hundred pounds higher in the four other classes. The differences between the Boston local rates and New-York have existed for many years, and have been maintained on the grand that the differences in the conditions of transportation justify a higher classes. The differences in the conditions of transportation justify a higher classes to Boston, proportioned to the value of the service. The cost of service to Boston on account of the breakup and rearranging of trains at Albany; the heavier grales of the Boston and Albany roads requiring smaller trains more engines, train bands and fuel; the somewhat longer detention of cars in New-England for unloading and releading to go West; the very much greater volume of business, as from the West to New-York, warranting lower rates on account of the larger aggregate earnings of the roads; the connectition of various other lines of railroad at New-York all carrying the same rates; the great volume of traffic over the Lake Eric Canal and Hudson River to New York, carried at materially lower rates than by the rail lines; and the extraordinary geographical and commercial advantages of New-York, arising from the unrivalled harbor, its superior ocean service, and the competition of rival carriers to that port, are elements, that enter into and determine the rates to that city, and therefore it is both natural and reasonable that city, and therefore it is both natural and reasonable that city, and therefore it is both natural and reasonable that city, and therefore it is both natural and reasonable that city, and therefore it is both natural and reasonable that city, and therefore it is both natural and reasonable that city, and therefore it is both natural and reasonable that city, and therefore it is both natural and reasonable th

A decision was also rendered by the Commission A decision was also rendered by the Commission to-day in the case of William H. Heard against the Georgia Raffroad Company. The Commission holds that the petitioner, a colored passenger on the de-fendant's road between Atlanta and Charleston, who unreasonable prejudice and disadvantage in violation unreasonable prejudice and disadvantage in violation of the third section of the act to regulate commerce, in being compelled to travel in a car of inferior accommodations, of which only one-half was assigned to colored passengers, the other half being used as a smoker for both white and colored passengers. And that it is the duty of the carrier, under the law to furnish to passengers paying the same fare equal accommodations and protection without discrimination on the ground of color. But if separation of white and colored passengers is expedient for adequate reasons, such separation is not unlawful if the accommodations and countor's for colored passengers are in all respects equal to those for white passengers paying the same fare.

Opinion by Commissioner Schoonmaker.

OPPOSED TO REORGANIZATION. OMEN ATTEND THE ME-TING OF THE CHESA-PEAKE BONDHOLDERS

plan of reorganization of the Chesapeake and Ohio day. The most interesting feature of it was the presence of two women. It is not impossible that the discussion might have been enlivened if one of them, at least, had taken part in it. The meeting was called by William Strauss, a railroad lawyer who frequently intervenes in reorguzation schemes. He was chosen chairman.

After a long address by Mr. Strauss a resolution was offered by Jefferson M. Levy, of Virginia, who apparently wanted that State to lead in the opposition. He said that the State owned several thousand shares He said that the State owned several thousand shares of the common stock. Louis B. Schram, who had nominated Mr. Strauss for chairman, offered a substitute resolution that was adopted. It provided for a committee of five, to be appointed by the chairman, to investigate the plan of reorganization and report at a future meeting. The committee is to be announced in a few days. The meeting was largely attended, but it could not be learned that a large amount of bends was present. Mr. Straus expressed the opinion that at least a million of "B" and currency bonds was represented.

WALKING ASLEEP TO HIS DEATH.

A WEALTHY SOMNAMBULIST TAKES HIS LAST MID-NIGHT STROLL. Boston, Feb. 16 (special).-The quiet community

at Oak Knoll, Danvers, was greatly shocked this morning by the aunouncement that the body of John M. Underwood, a wealthy resident, had been found frozen stiff, lying in the road about a quarter of a mile from his residence near Beaver Brook The family at Mr. Underwood's, consisting, besides

himself, of his sister and daughter, retired as usual last evening, Mr. Underwood, who is a widower, going o bed in excellent health and spirits. No sound was a domestic found the back door open and immediately informed her mistress. For some years Mr. Under wood has been afflicted with somnambulism, and his propensity to sleep-walking has been a source of great anxiety to his family. Within a few nights he had been found wandering about the house in a totally unconscious condition. Knowing this, his sister hastened at once to his room and found his bed empty. An alarm was given and word sent to the neare ghbors, Stephen H. Phillips and Mr. Fish, that Mr Underwood was missing.

Both of these gentlemen instituted a search for the omnambulist, Mr. Fish going toward Beaver Brook Station, and Mr. Phillips taking an opposite direction. The latter was recalled by a shout from Mr. Fish, who had found Mr. Underwood's body lying as stated, in the road. The dead man was clad only in his night dress, and death had undoubtedly ensued hours before the discovery. It is thought that he must have left the house at about midnight. The mercury stood left the house at about midnight. The mercury stood at daylight at from 8 degrees to 10 degrees below zero. The body was borne back to the house. Some three years ago Mr. Underwood left his house under much the same circumstances. The night was very cold, but fortunately the somnambulist was found by a neighbor in season to save his life. He was brought home unconscious, but he revived and subsequently recovered, suffering the amputation of one of his fingers in consequence of that experience. Mr. Underwood came to Danvers from the West, where he had amassed a fortune, some fifteen or twenty years ago. He bought a beautiful place not far from the poet Whittler's. He has not been in active business since taking up his residence in Danvers.

WEST VIRGINIA LEAGUE ORGANIZED. THE REPUBLICAN CLUBS CHOOSE THEIR STATE OF-

WHEELING, W. Va., Feb. 16 (Specia)1.-The attends ance this morning at the Republican Convention was somewhat larger than yesterday, n considerable number of belated delegates having arrived. The session was opened by President Flick promptly at 10 o'clock, and the Convention at once began the work of organizing the State League. The following officers were chosen: President, C. A. Shinn; vice-presidents, General I. H. Duvall, C. A. Woodward, A. F. Gibbens, Colonel James A. McLean; secretary, Charles B. Scott; treasurer, H. C. McWhorter. An executive committee of thirteen, one for each Segatorial district in the State, was then ap-

General Nathan Goff made an exhaustive speech, in General Nathau Goft made an exhaustive speech, in which the conduct of the party in the coming campaign in the State was clearly mapped out. He strongly advocated a tariff for protection. He was followed by a number of other speakers and the enthusiasm of yesterday and last night was, if anything, intensited, the speaking being renewed at the hotels after the Leacue adjourned. At 1 o'clock the League adjourned to meet again at at time and place to be designated by the executive committee.

In the afternoon the State Executive Committee and the various Congressional executive committees met, organized and fixed upon times and places for the bolding of the Congressional conventions. The Leacue at its assistent as a constant of the congression of the matter of a Presidential candidate, but as has been heretofore indicated, the feeling in favor of Mr. Blaine is almost unanimous.

A STAY OF EXECUTION FOR THE BOODLERS. CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—The appellate court handed down its long looked for decision in the boodle cases this morning. Both cases are affirmed. One was the case of Edward S. McDonald, formerly engineer of the county hespital, who was indicted and tried jointly with Willtam J. McGarigle. The other case is what is known as the omnibus case, in which twelve defendants, eleven of whom were county or ex-county commissioners, were put on trial. Alexander Sullivan was chief connect for the defendants in the \*mnibus case. He secured a stay of execution until March 9 for all the defendants.

COAL REGION TROUBLES.

SUPERINTENDENT WHITING TESTIFIES. THE SPECIAL COMPUTERS ADDING TO ITS STOCK OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT READING'S AFFAIRS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.-The Congressional Committee investigating the Reading Railroad troubles, this morning listened to General Superintenden Whiting, of the Reading Coal and Iron Company. He stated that the total coal output in the years menfloned was: 1862, 20,120,096 long tons; 1883, 31,793,000; 1884, 30,718,293; 1885, 31,623,530; 1886, 32,764,710, and in 1887, over 34,000,000. The output from the Schuylkill mines for 1887 was about 9,500,000 tons. The number of cubic feet in the mine to make a long ton be could not tell, but 800 or 1,000 tens were estimates to be got from a square acre

Mr. Whiting said that a few of the miners owned their own homes, but not many, not one in a hundred, probably not one in a thousand. The coal company owns the houses at the mines, as a general thing, but there have been no evictions. The houses rent from \$3 a month to \$12. Some of them cost \$600, others \$1,100. The latter rent for \$12, the former for \$3. The company has no stores, does not collect from its miners for doctors or priests, or taxes or anything eise. Its ownership of the houses and the collection of the rents constitute its entire business with the miners, so far as their living is concerned. The witness corroborated Mr. cobin's testimony about violence from the strikers to these employes who remained at work during the strike.

Mr. Whiting was asked if it was not true that men had been induced or compelled to become idle to check the supply-of coal, to which he answered: "I presume they have been."

"At the Reading collieries!"

"When the supply exceeds the demand with us we close up."

se up."
Mr. Whiting was then asked whether there was of Mr. Whiting was then asked whether there was of had been any combination in which the Reading company took part to restrict the matural surply of anthracite coal. He said that at present there was none that he knew of, and he did not believe that there was any such; but as recently as 1884 there had been an allotment system, the object and effect of which were to restrict the output. He said that all the operators or practically all of them in the anthracite regions were in this combination.

were in this combination.

"Have you made no effort to supply the places of the striking miners?" was asked.

"Because we desire and expect our old men to

"Well, sir, their necessities."
Mr. Anderson-"That is to say starvation?"
Witness-"It's only necessity that compels any out to work."

THE SITUATION IN THE COAL REGIONS NO ALARM OVER THE THREATINED STRIKE OF

MINING ENGINEERS. gincers strike? This is a question that is being serious-ly discussed throughout the Schuyfkill coal regions to-day. The Reading officials say the pumps can be manned by converted where the serious can be required by converted by converte manned by competent men in a day. Many of the engineers, it is said, have already withdrawn from their order, and declare they will not desert their posts under any circumstances. It is not believed that more that 200 men will respond if ordered out. Master Workman Lewis asserts that the engineers will go out on Monday. The engineers will meet in will go out on Monday. The engineers will meet in the local part of the Liverpool to the form \$2,500 white the Marine, of Boston, \$2,500 white the Marine white white white white the Marine white whi

This evening a mob attempted to attack the men working at Otto Colliery near Tremont, but it was foiled by the company loading the men in cars and running them out from the breaker. At least 200 men and women were present armed with cluts and stones, but were kept at bay by the special

deneral Manager A. A. McLeod was next examed. He reviewed substantially as had Mr. Corbin General Manager A. A. McLeod was next examined. He reviewed substantially as had Mr. Corbin the incidents of the strike of the rational hands on the Heading system and its results. He denied that there was any agreement by which an investigation was to be made before an employee aid be discharged. The witness refused to say how much salary he or Mr. Corbin received, but said that Mr. hell, the general traffic agent, received \$12,000. It was further developed that there were a large number of salariest officers of both the c at and the railroad companies who received salaries in proportion.

George de B. Keim, the president of the Coal and Iron Company, was then put up-n the stand. He reviewed at length the manner in which the coal lands had been acquired and the railroad company had obtained possession of the coal and fron company.

STRIKING BECAUSE OF ABUSE BY A FOREMAN. Buffalo, Feb. 16 (Special) -The delay caused by the strike of 100 men who were engaged in lengthen-ing the canal lock at black Rock will make it imof Syracuse. They employed a boss named Broughton,

RESTRICTING PRODUCTION OF COKE Pittsburg, Penn., Feb. 16.-Twenty-five per cent of the coke ovens in the Connellsville region were shut down to-day in accordance with the agreement made by the operators a few days ago. The suspension is for the purpose of restricting production and will throw 1,500 men out of employment. The operators are firm in their determination not to reduce the

take charge.

selling price of coke, and say that the partial shut down will continue indefinitely if the birst furnace men blow out some of the furnaces, as has been threatened. BURSTING THEOUGH THE EARTH'S CRUST. AKRON, Ohio, Feb. 16 .- The fissures caused by the disturbance in the earth near this city are of a remarkable appearance. They radiate from a common centre, in one place coming up through the cellar of a house, splitting the walls wide open. Where the dissures pass through earth covered by sod, the turf is laid back in long furrows as if thrown back by ploughs. chasms have been explored to the depth of thirty feet, without reaching bottom. The principal openings are on sandy hills of considerable elevation above the surrounding land and the centre of the disturbance in each case is near the highest part of the hill. The earth covering of the rock in that neighborhood is said to be about forty feet in thickness. Geologists here advance the theory of shale gas which being "scaled" up by the freezing of the ground forces its way out and causes the explosions. But gas deillers, however, within the last year, not in the immediate field of disturbance, but in the neighborhood, put down a hole 2,160 feet deep and found scarcery enough gas to make a flame. in each case is near the highest part of the hill.

ake a flame. CATCHER MILLIGAN BUYS HIS FREEDOM. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16 .- A peculiar phase of base ball "slavery" came to light to-day. Last fall Milligan, the catcher of the Athletic Club, was released to the St. Louis Club in consideration of St. Louis players released to the Athletic Club. Milligan, however, objected to going to St. Louis and the trouble be gan. Under baseball law he could not sign with any other club without the consent of the St. Louis management, and as the club wanted Milligan the management, and as the club wanted Milligan the player was in a position to either go into some other business or go to St. Louis. The matter has been settled by Milligan buying his own release from the St. Louis Club, paying 8:00 for his freedom. He can now sign with any club he wants to and will be a free man until he again affixes his name to a baseball contract. He may sign with the Brooklyn Club.

ON THE TRAIL OF PETER DOWLING. RED BANK, Feb. 16 (Special).-It is reported that Pet Dewling, the murderer of William Hamilton, of Long Branch, has been discovered among the wood-choppers in the pines south of here. One Poller, while looking for work, says he saw Dowling at work with some other for work, says he saw Dowling at work with some other necroes. He informed Prosecutor Haight, of Free-hold who gave him a pistol and a pair of handcuffs and told him to capture the murderer. Poller went back to the pines and saw Dowling but was afraid to arrest him. To-day a party of officers accompanied Poller to the place near where Dowling is supposed to be, and to-morrow morning the arrest is to be made. There is a large reward offered for Dowling's arrest.

CRAZED BY THE SIGHT OF MINGO JACK'S GROST. Eastontown, N. J., Feb. 16.—George Coleman, the drunken butcher, who was so affected by the alleged appearance of the ghost of "Mingo Jack" in the lockup here, was sent up to Freehold yesterday for thirty days by Justice Edwards. A dispatch from Freehold says that Coleman is in a critical condition and may not live. If he does, it is feared that he will be demented. The authorities here state that the ruffians about town were responsible for the ghost.

ICE YACHTING ON THE SHREWSBURY. RED BANK, Feb. 16 (Special).-The North Shrewsbury Ice Yacht Club had a fine race to-day for the challenge pennants of both second and third class yachts. Captain James B. Weaver's Kitty was first to finish over the regular twelve mile triangular course. Her time was 25 minutes. Ex-Sheriff Alien's Now Then was a minute behind, followed by the fiet There, Typhoon and Flirt. Captain Irwin's Georgie won the third class pennant in twenty-seven minutes, de-feating the Gilde. The Georgie was sailed by Norman

Wright, the well-known fee yachtsman of Poughkeepsle.
To-morrow there will be a race for the champion pennant of both rivers.

MR. CLEVELAND STUDYING ITS CONTENTS.

HOTELS AND FACTORIES BURNED. A DISASTROUS FIRE IN PROVIDENCE.

GUESTS DRIVEN OUT IN A TEMPERATURE TWELVE DEGREES RULOW ZERO-WORKSHOPS AND BUSI-NESS HOUS S IN ASSURA.

originated in Chace's block, a four-story brick building at Eddy a d Fountain sts., and spread so rapidly that a general alarm was rung and the entire fire deper ment responded. The Chace building was soon destroyed. The Billings block, which stood on the or posite side of Worcester st., burned like tinder, and remained. From this point the fire extended to the behalf. Whether this be the true interpretation Ald the House. The next building to burn was that of the delay in transmitting the treaty to the occupied by Ethan Allen as a carriage repository, which was distrayed, not of the contents being saved. Adjoining Mr. Allen's building stood the Exchange Hotel, owned by Harriet E. and George L. Barnes. The contents valued at \$3,500 were a total loss.

The firmen suffered severely from the cold, the temperature being twelve degrees below zero. They concentrate! all their energies upon the task of confining the flames to the north side of Washington-st. and although other buildings took fire they succeeded in the r efforts. Anson W. Aldrich, proprietor of the Addrech House, was lying ill in the house, and was taken to the Gir rd House, where he lies in a critical con-

The building distroyed include the Aldrich House, a four-story g and e and brick building at Washington and Eldy sts., the walls of which still stand; Ethan Allen's carriage repository next in Washington-st., a two-tory wooden building; Shattuck's Exchange, a three-story wooden building next west. The chimney of this building are all that are left of it, and they are kept up by ice. These buildings extend back 100 feet toward Workesters. The remainder of the block, which is about two hundred feet square, was occupied brick, devoted to g neral bardware purposes, and the re : ain 'er of the Billings Bros.' stables, three buildings of three stories each. These are all in runs. Across Union st. the Bijou Hotel and the Freeman Hotel were percially burned. North of Worcester-st. a smaller block extending to Fountainst, is destroyed. In Edity-si, was a four-story brick building occupied by corriage dealers and jewelry manufacturers. of this and extending to Union st. was Crandall's carriage file cry, a blacksmith and wheelwright shop. A small two-tory building near EMs and Worcestr sts. was also destroyed. The following are the losses and

\$1,000. Chee Commany, less \$1,000, Instrance \$2,000. American Tubing and Manufacturing Company, less \$14,000 instrance \$13,000.

F. J. Favre less \$2,500, resignance \$2,500.
Softh & Provest less \$2,000.
International Express Company, loss \$1,000; Instrance

Sured.

Isaac Bahn, loss \$20,000, insurance \$17,000.

Chaca and Arnold's building, Royal, of Livernool;
Un'on, of Phibad libba; Hamburg and P ordence Insurance Companies, \$5,000 each; North British and
Mercantile \$10,000.

Merantile \$10,000.

W. L. Hough, Jr. & Co., Jewellers, Northern Assurance Company, of London and Loneashire, \$5,000 each; Ponnsylvania Fire, Fire Insurance Association, of london, \$2,500 each.

W. J. Matson & Co., in Billings building, loss \$25,000; insurance in Poval of Liverpool, \$1,500. Coope W. Humphrer's loss is \$1,500, no Insurance E. W. Prench, ann. Jose \$2,000 insurance \$2,500; Larges J. Brode's loss \$1,500, insurance \$2,500; H. P. Marcy's loss \$2,000 insurance \$1,000; H. P. Marcy's loss \$2,000 insurance \$2,000; H. P. Marcy's loss \$2,000 insurance \$1,000; H. P. Marcy's Loss \$2,000 insurance \$2,000; H. P. Marcy's Loss \$2,000 insurance \$1,000; H. P. Marcy's Loss \$2,000 insurance \$1,000; H. P. Marcy's Loss \$2,000 insurance \$2,000; H. P. Marcy's Loss \$2,00

George Wetherell, are thirty-five, who came here from Willimantic, walcot the ledeers at his boarding house, No. 13 Fulton-st., and told them of the probable who abused the men under him until they went on sirke and Broughton was discharged. The authorities who are responsible for the completion of the lock by April 15 have become uneasy and have written to Superintendent Shanahan, asking him to

PLAMES ATTACK BANKS.

A fire broke out in the sub-cellar of the banking building, Nos. 14, 16 and 18 Nassau-st., at about half past 7 test night. Engines were soon on the spot. Owing to the importance of the locality, a second alarm was sent out. Chief shay was soon on hand and took charge of the work. The flames gained rapidly in volume and invaded the partition between rapidly in volume and invaded the partition is vector the offices of Vermilye & Co. and W. T. Hatch & Sous, bankers, occupying the basement of No. 14 Nassau-st. They worked through the first floor and into the Fourth National Bank. Appearances at that time indicated a big confia-

Appearances at that time indicated a big conflagration, for the flames shot from the floor nearly to the ceiling. But the firemen broke down the partition between the Vermilye and Hatch offices, poured in powerful streams of water and soon had the freout. Three thousand dollars will probably cover all the damage to building, etc. No cause can be assigned for the fire.

PIPTEEN FAMILIES DRIVEN FROM BED. Fifteen families in the tenement house No. 203 Elizabeth-st., were rudely aroused from their slumbers by a fire which occurred there at half past 12 'clock this morning. Every one escaped unharmed, but not many of them waited to dress. One Italian slid down from a window on the third floor by means of a rope. The flames broke cut in the cellar.

LOSSES IN VARIOUS PLACES. AMSTERDAM N. Y., Feb. 16.-J. J. Rowe's knitting mill at Port Jackson was completely destroyed by fire last night. The loss is \$20,000; insurance, \$13,500. Seventy-five hands were thrown out of

employment. Mount Forest, Out., Feb. 16.-Tuckey's Byary stable was burned this morning. Nine horses per-

ished. The loss is \$8,000.

Rockville, Conn., Feb. 16.—The tosses by the fire Rockville, Conn., Feb. 16.—The tosses by the fire in Moore's business block last night are Carroll & McDonnell, dry-goods, \$9,000; insurance, \$3,000, P. R. Moore, building, \$5,000; insurance, \$3,000, and household furniture, \$2,000; insurance, \$1,000.

HIGH LICENSE SUCCESSFUL IN CHICAGO. Chicago, Feb. 16.-William J. Onahan has written letter to John B. Pine, of New-York, concerning the effect of the illinois High License law. He says in The substantial and incontrovertible fact is that high

The substantial and incontrovertible fact is that high license has arrested the multiplication of saloons in Chicago; that whereas in 1882-3, under a license of \$52 a year, we had 3,919 licensed saloons; in 1887-8, we have substantially no more while the population has increased from 500,000 to 500,000. So that it is not unreasonable to assume that we should have 6,000 or more saloons except for the intervention of the High License. It is not true that drunkenness has increased out of all proportion these years, " as the arrests show." They show no such thing. In fact the police reports for several years do not show arrests under the distinctive head of "drunkenness," or "drunk and disorderly" at all. Arrests made for these offences are included under those of "disorderly conoffences are included under those of "disorderly conduct" which embraces a variety of other offences as well. Plainly, therefore, any use of the figures such as suggested would be misleading and certainly cannot be sustained. It is no secret that the results of high license would have been far more marked had the law been enforced and carried out according to its plain spirit and intent. Had the license fee of \$500 been spirit and intent. Had the license fee of \$500 been saided the number of saloops would have been cut student to below 3.000. High license produces a revenue, nearly \$2.000.000, more than sufficient to cover the entire outlay for our police. High license has aided in lifting us out of the quagmire of saloon politics, though much yet remains to be done in order that our emancipation may be complete."

COMMANDER OF THE WISCONSIN GRAND ARMY. MILWAUKEE, Feb. 16 .- A. G. Welssort, of this city, vas to-day elected grand commander of the State Grand Army of the Republic. It was decided to make a pilgrimage to Gettysburg and dedicate the Wisconsin monuments which will be dedicated on June 30.

NORE COAL MINED DESPITE THE STRIKES. PHILADILERIA, Feb 16 (Special).-The official state ment of the production of coal in January at the mines is 12,379 tone man than in January of last

IS MR. BAYARD'S JUBILATION WELL POUNDED!

CONCESSIONS THAT HAVE BEEN MADE TO CAN ADA-MR. CHAMBERLAIN WAITS TO WATCH THE PATE OF HIS AGREEMENT. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

WASHINNGOT, Feb. 16.-The new Fisherics still remains in the poss of the President. His failure to send it to the Senate to-day is explained on the ground that he desires to accompany it by a message which will fully explain the several features of the treaty, and practically amount to a plea in its behalf. Whether this be the true interpretation Senate or not remains to be seen.

It certainly does not agree with the eager ness expressed by Secretary Bayard last night to see the treaty given to the public with as little delay as possible, and certainly does not imply the unhesitating approval of the President at the results of the work done by the Commission. Whatever the cause of the delay, the treaty cannot now reach the Senate until near models, body adjourned this afternoon until Monday. not now reach the Senate until next week, as that

It can now be asserted with a reasonable degree of certainty that the diplomatic victory which Mr. Bayard seemed to be so eager to prociaim last night is by no means so decisive, or the advantages he claimed to have gained over Mr. Chamberlain and his associates so patent as the Secretary's bearing and triumphant air led his friends to

THE R OUT TO PURCHASE RAIT VIELDED. The treaty prohibits in the most explicit terms, as already indicated in these dispatches, the purchase of bait by our fishermen. It is true that the latter have often proclaimed that they did not care for the privilege, if to pay for what you buy can be called a privilege. Still, it is yielding this point to the Canadians that they continue to reluse to extend to Americans full commercial intercourse granted to other nations. How Mr. Bayard will explain this surrender does not seem

quite clear at present, though it is supposed that he will say, as Mr. Chamberlain is reported as he will say, as Mr. Chamberlain is reported as saying:

"You cannot expect to get everything you demanded. You must be prepared to yield something, else this would not be negotiating. Compromise would be at an end. It would amount, for one party at least, to abject and disgraceful surrender."

In order, therefore, to give, as it were, a peg to Mr. Chamberlain upon which to hang his explanation of the advantages likely to be reaped by Canada by the agreement, Mr. Bayard yielded the question of the right of our fishermen to buy bait.

Another point surrendered by Mr. Bayard is believed to have been the complete exclusion of American fishermen from certain bays and inlets, specifically named in the treaty. These bays and inlets are such, however, that they would, without offering any special advantage to our fishermen except, perhaps, as places of refuge in the case of a storm, have involved Anerican fishermen in endless controversies with the Canadian authorities over a proper interpretation of the so-called three mile limit. This interpretation of the so-called three mile limit. This interpretation of the three-mile limit and the headland theory forms probably the most important feature of the treaty. Its principal point is that it is strictly confined to Canadian waters and those of the maritime provinces and does not extend to any other territory under the jurisdiction of either country. Such a change was rendered necessary in order to guard our rights in Chesapeake Bay, which for obvious reasons might have been endangered by an omnibus interpretation of the three-mile limit clause either in this or any other treaty. That there is no provision in the treaty looking to the admission of fish from Canada, free of duty, Mr. Bayard again asserts to-night in the moss positive manner possible.

There may be other provisions of the treaty open to criticism but they are of a secondary nature and do not affect. Mr. Bayard thinks, the general merits of the agreement nor counterbalance the "substantial" advantages gained by the Government in behalf of the fishermen.

NEGOTIATORS GOING HOME. The American negotiators, Messrs. Putnam and

Angell, left Washington for their homes to-night. Mr. Chemberlain and Sir Charles Turper remain for another week in the none, it is said, of seeing the trenty ratified by the Senate. Mr. Chamber-lam, it is understood, has nade arrangements to leave this country on February 25. HOW THE CANADIANS TAKE IT.

PRIME MINISTER MACDONALD RETICENT BUT THERE IS A GENERAL FEELING OF CONFIDENCE THAT THE DOMINION WAS NOT LOST

HEAVILY BY THE TREATY. OTTAWA, Feb. 16 (Special).-The versions of the sternation and wrath among the Opposition throughout the Dominton. The reported abandonment of the Canadian contention on the headlands question was denounced as incredible and impossible. Members of the Government from the Premier downward and their supporters were cautiously non-committee Their

Sir John A. Macdonald, Prime Minister of the Do minion, when spoken to on the subject by Tas Tribune representative, said unhesitatingly that he had not yet seen the treaty, although, of course, he knew what the main points of the arrangement were He had not read the particulars telegraphed to the press from Washington and New-York. An outline of these was given, namely, first, the abandonment of Canada's contention as to the beadlands and the rearrangement of the three-mile limit "in accordance. civilized nations"; secondly, the satisfaction of Sir Charles Tupper with the result of his mission; thirdly, the treaty to be ratified by Great Britain.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S CAUTION. Sir John listened attentively and said the statement is mainly accurate, but not entirely so. A correction of the inaccuracies was invited. The Prime Minister replied that he would not be able to make a statement on the subject beyond what he had just seld until the ratification. "It is the duty of Min-isters," he added, "to defer speaking on -- matter until the papers are laid before Parliament." The latimation that it would afford THE TRIBUNE pleasure to make known the satisfaction that the Government must doubtless feel at the successful termination of the labors of the Commission elicited a gracious smile and the repetition of the assurance that the versions

telegraphed were mainly but not entirely accurate. DOUBT ABOUT THE MEADLANDS QUE TION. Another member of the Government was next seen He said, as relates to the abandonment of the headlands question: "It all depends on what you call the headlands question. If you mean that the American contention 's entirely accepted and the Canadian contention is entirely abandoned I advise you to take the statement cum grano salis. Do you think," he continued, "the Commissioners representing this country and England would put their name to a surrender of the inviolable rights for which Canada has been contending for a hundred years? You may take it for granted that they have not done so."

Perhaps there is a guid pro quo !" "I am not free to say more than this, that you may be sure Canada's interests have not been sacrificed either as regards the headlands or anything else."

A PLAUSIBLE SUGGESTION. The third person visited, a Government official in a position entitling him to be considered unusually well informed, suggested that possibly the Commission had been guided in their settlement by the precedent furnished by the North German Confederation when the contentions alike of rights inside all headlands on the one side, and of the three-mile limit inside and outside headlands on the other side, as well as the proposed compromise restricting headland rights to bays six miles across, were dismissed, and an agree ment come to, giving full own ship inside all headlands in bays ten miles or less across, and applying the three-mile limit to all bays more than ten miles across. This or something like it, if accepted by the Commissioners, would settle the Behring Sea question and open the bays on the American coasts to Can adians on the same terms as the Canadian bays would be opened to the Americans. He thought such an arrangement a very good give and take way of com

MAS CANADA LOST OR GAINED! G. E. Foster, Minister of Marine and Fisheries,

"Since the Convention of 1881 more or less friction has from time to time been developed by its enforcement and the disputes arising from the same. This has been softened at different periods by the adoption of the Reciprocity and Washington treation, acceptively, but the difficulties were renewed upon

promising the difficulty.